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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's
Maximum +7° C.
Minimum +6° C.
Today:
Cloudy.
Sun sets this evening at 5-58 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-17 a.m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul;
Kabul Hotel; Blue Mosque;
Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant;
International Club;
Pamir Cinema; Opposite
Afghan Air Authority.

VOL. I NO. 11

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1962

PRICE AFG. 1

USSR Willing To Stop Supply Of N-Arms To Others

GROMYKO'S MESSAGE TO THANT

MOSCOW, Mar. 13, (Tass).—The Soviet Union is ready to undertake not to hand over nuclear weapons to other nations provided the United States and Britain assume similar obligations, it was officially announced here yesterday.

Afghan Assembly Body To Discuss Plan

KABUL, Mar. 13.—The Second Five Year Plan of Afghanistan was presented yesterday to the Secretariat of the Afghan National Assembly for presentation in Parliament.

A spokesman of the National Assembly disclosed that the Plan would be discussed today by a Special Commission appointed by the Assembly.

Pakhtunistanis Clash With Pakistani Police

KABUL, Mar. 13.—According to Urdu language periodicals in Peshawar, a party of Pakhtunistani nationalists recently attacked a group of armed Pakistani police belonging to the Sairab police station at Delazak-Bazaar, in Peshawar city.

The incident led to a serious clash between the nationalists and the police. Abdul Wahid, a policeman, is reported to have been injured in the clash.

The report adds that despite extensive search the Pakhtunistani nationalists involved have not been identified nor any arrests made so far.

MENON LEAVES FOR GENEVA TODAY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 13, (Reuters).—Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's Defence Minister, was scheduled to leave for Geneva today with orders from Mr. Nehru to be "helpful" in trying to overcome East-West suspicions over a nuclear treaty.

Mr. Menon will reach Geneva for the opening of the 17-nation Disarmament Committee, of which India is a member, but official sources said yesterday that India had no immediate proposals.

Mr. Nehru is reported to believe that neutrals could do little at this stage except to offer their services quietly in backstage discussions.

Thant May Go Big-3 Foreign Ministers To Geneva Discuss Berlin

NEW YORK, Mar. 13 (UPI).—The U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant plans to be in Geneva some time during the course of the disarmament conference, Newsweek magazine reported yesterday.

At the United Nations, however, a spokesman said U Thant has no present plans to attend the conference, and pointed out that he already had a personal representative there, Mr. Omar Loutfi, an Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs.

If there was a summit meeting, however, the spokesman said, U Thant might decide to go to Geneva.

Four Killed In Road Accident

KABUL, Mar. 13.—Four people, including the driver died and seven were seriously hurt, when a truck overturned near Mahipar on the Kabul Jalalabad road yesterday morning.

The truck which was carrying cargo was being driven by Abdul Kadir when it ran off the road and fell into a ditch 60 metres below.

The injured people have been taken to the Alabad Hospital. Doctors say their condition is not critical.

SECRET PRELIMINARY TALKS ON W. IRIAN

Holland Wants Indonesia To Stop Military Plans

THE HAGUE, Mar. 13, (UPI).—The Dutch Government announced last night reinforcements would be sent to West Irian if Indonesia continued its military build-up.

The Government also announced it would accept all suggestions made by U.S. officials concerning secret preliminary talks between Holland and Indonesia on the West Irian issue. Discussions are still being held to determine a place and time for the talks and to nominate a third party, it was said.

The announcements were made by the Dutch Premier, Dr. Jan E. De Quay at a Press conference which followed a full-day Cabinet meeting.

He said the Dutch Government expects Indonesia to stop all military preparations on the day secret preliminary negotiations start. But if Indonesia continues its military build-up we will have to send reinforcements.

"The internal situation in West Irian could make it necessary to take additional military measures", he said.

Dr. De Quay confirmed that the Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Joseph Luns, in talks with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and President J. Kennedy in Washington last week, asked for U.S. guarantees in connection with the safety of Dutch civilians now living in West Irian.

"Of course the security of these people which is the primary responsibility of the Government has been discussed", Mr. Quay said.

RUSK'S ASSURANCE TO GROMYKO ON AIR CORRIDORS

GENEVA, Mar. 13, (DPA).—The Berlin issue has been in the foreground of preparatory talks held in Geneva yesterday by the Big-Three Foreign Ministers two days before the 17-nation Disarmament Conference.

The problem was also thoroughly discussed at a luncheon which the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, gave his American counterpart, Mr. Dean Rusk.

Mr. Rusk made it clear during the talks that the United States was determined to safeguard the security of the three air corridors linking Berlin with West Germany "by all means available" a Western spokesman said.

Should civilian allied air traffic in these corridors be subject to further interference Washington would be compelled to escort civilian planes by fighter aircraft, Mr. Rusk told Mr. Gromyko.

He also emphasized that the U.S.A. would carry through the nuclear weapons tests at the time originally fixed for them unless the Soviet Union decided to sign before the test ban treaty.

Mr. Gromyko said the Soviet attitude towards the Berlin issue and the conclusion of a test ban treaty was known and was unchanged.

In contrast to previous expectations the question of another three-Power Foreign Ministers working session was not discussed at yesterday's luncheon.

Asked by reporters whether he regarded the course of talks optimistically, Mr. Gromyko answered: "I would not go as far as that."

Nevertheless Mr. Rusk and Mr. Gromyko agreed to have another "working - Lunch" today. On Tuesday evening the Soviet Foreign Minister would be the guest of his British Foreign Minister, 200,000 Afghans.

(Contd. on page 4)

80 FIRE CALLS ANSWERED LAST YEAR

Department's Good Work

KABUL, Mar. 13.—The Fire Department in Kabul is in possession of four fire units each capable of attending independently to a fire incident.

Mr. Homayoun, Chief of the Fire Department, stated in an interview that the Department could be compared with those of the advanced countries as regards the equipment and efficiency.

He added that the Department was also equipped with water tanks each having a capacity of over 1,000 gallons of water to be used where water was scarce at the site of accidents. Fire-proof masks and boots were also available. One hundred and thirty people were on constant duty to attend to fire accidents if necessary.

He also pointed out that the department was equipped with the wireless communications system.

Mr. Homayoun also said that the Department attended of a total of 80 fire accidents during the past year. He estimated the total damage caused by these fires at 200,000 Afghans.



Mr. M. K. Roashan, Vice-President of the Afghan Press Department, seen attending the United Nations Seminar on Freedom of Information which ended in New Delhi recently.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 13, 1962

FALLACY OR POLICY

It is not a strange phenomenon that voices of dissent and opposition are heard against the military regime of Pakistan from Pakistani citizens living outside that country. For within the country the dictatorial regime has clamped its authority to such an extent that voices crying for freedom and justice are kept within the prison cells.

An organization formed in London by Pakistani students living in that city has demanded the end of the dictatorial rule in Pakistan and freedom for all political prisoners.

In order to consolidate their power, the present rulers of Pakistan have resorted to the process of screening and extermination of political dissenters to such an extent that makes the British colonial policy look like a symbol of mercy, when it was applied in the sub-continent of India.

One wonders how long this policy can last?

As the Pakistani students' organisation in London has expressed, the so called "basic democracy" upon which Pakistan's new Constitution is based is but to consolidate the power of the generals and the bureaucrats and to perpetuate authoritarian Government.

We take an interest in this fantastic scene of terror in Pakistan because among the political dissenters a large number of Pakhtunistani leaders are involved. They have been put into jails because they raised their voices for freedom and self-determination.

But the present Pakistani leaders must realise that resorting to violence and terror for the consolidation of the authoritarian rule has certainly defeated them in their purpose.

In spite of the widespread imprisonment of the Pakhtunistani leaders, the freedom movement throughout Pakhtunistan has gained an ever-increasing momentum. This in itself proves the fallacy and shortsightedness of their policy.

MAIN LESSONS OF THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

By M. FARHANG

Although the final report on the implementation of the first year plan has not yet been published, its main features are sufficiently known both from the reports published by the Planning Ministry, at the end of each financial year and from the pronouncements made at different stages by responsible persons. A close study of these documents make it possible to draw a few conclusions on the problems and requirements of Afghan economy at the present stage of its development, conclusions which may profitably be used in the implementation of the second and subsequent Plans.

Economic Dirigee

The first and by far the most important conclusion to be drawn is the correctness of the main policy underlining the Plan, namely the adoption of the system of the economic dirigee (guided economy) based on both the public and the private enterprise under the overall supervision of the Government.

The Plan proved, without a

shadow of doubt, that in the present stage of our economy no systematic progress can be achieved, or even attempted with a fair chance of success without a large scale investment by the Government; and this not only in such traditional spheres of public enterprise as health, education and irrigation but also in agriculture, transport, mining and industries.

The decision taken, at the beginning of the Plan, to develop the main source of power and energy (electricity, coal and petroleum) in the public sector proved to be the only correct one in the light of experience.

A total sum of Afs. 1352 millions was invested by the Government in the above mentioned branches of the economy with the result of a substantial increase of production. The rate of annual increase being 67.4 per cent. for electricity and 30 per cent. for coal. At the same time the foundation of future oil and gas

industry was laid in the northern part of Afghanistan through intensive exploration which has already yielded satisfactory results.

Similarly a large amount of money was invested by the Government in transport (land and air), irrigation, agriculture and communication. It is obvious that these projects which strengthen the infrastructure of the economy carries an article by its political part of a nature that do not yield a quick return on the capital. The other hand the rate of capital formation in Afghanistan and indeed in all under developed countries being very low it is Britain and the United States was for all practical purposes impossible to raise in the private sector the large amount of capital required for the implementation of such projects. Hence the necessity of large Government investment in the economy which characterizes the First Five Year Plan of Afghanistan and also similar Plans in other developing countries.

Although these other questions are not directly related to the disarmament problem, yet basically they are inter-related to one another. Because these problems have been the main cause for the solution of disarmament and nuclear test ban problems.

The author of the article then deals with the disarmament conference itself and describes in details the various stands taken by the participating nations as regards to the problem. Islah also carries a report on the activities of the Construction Company Ltd., which is an Afghan concern. The report says that this company has taken part in building the Kabul Silo, Kabul Nindari, the new building for the Ministry of Mines and Industries, the Kabul Hotel, the Chamber of Commerce and Kargha Cafe. This company has also taken part in the construction work of a section of Salang Highway.

"MODERATION" BIG FACT OF ALGERIAN CEASEFIRE, SAYS TIME

NEW YORK, Mar. 12, (UPI).— "The big fact about the Algerian cease-fire is moderation," said the Time magazine yesterday.

The magazine appeared on newstands with a picture of Premier Ben Youssef Ben Khedda of the Algerian Front de Liberation National.

In commenting on French-Algerian peace talks now drawing to a close at the Swiss resort town of Evian-Les-Bains, the article said "the F.L.N. has recognized that even after independence it will have to live with France."

It adds that "the tasks of peace may be harder than the sacrifices of war" and lists some of the problems a new Algerian Government will have to face. Among these were a population of 10,000,000 (m.), too many for its backward rural economy, and too few and unskilled for a prosperous industrialized nation.

But the dissolution of the Parliament shows that Sir Roy Welensky is trying to follow in the footsteps of the South African leaders and is ready even to use force for the perpetuation of the white supremacy. The majority of the people, however, have fully realised all the facts and Mr. Kuunda has expressed the determination of the National Party to do something of a surprise. It describes him as a man "ascetic in habits."

(Contd. on page 4)

Afghanistan's Transit And The Question Of Pakhtunistan

The interesting thing about the contemporary history of Pakhtunistan, specially from the time when the Indian sub-continent was divided into India and Pakistan, is the continued relation between the Afghan transit affairs with the Pakhtunistan issue.

The Government of Pakistan has always used the question of Afghanistan's transit as an instrument of political pressure against Afghanistan and is still using it with a view to compel Afghanistan to give up its support for the people of Pakhtunistan. This behaviour of the Government of Pakistan is obvious in all the different phases of the history of the newly established country Pakistan.

Pakistan's Thinking

As soon as Pakistan was established, the authorities in Karachi began to worry about the traditional support of Afghanistan for the people of Pakhtunistan. Ever since that time Pakistan has been craving that it is rendering great assistance to Afghanistan by providing transit facilities and that Afghanistan is ungrateful for this and opposes Pakistan. The truth was, however, contrary to this. Pakistan was creating great difficulties in the way of Afghan transit, most of which was the British colonial heritage, such as payment of huge sums in Karachi against the transit of Afghan goods through Pakistan in the form of bonds refundable in Torkham and Spin Boldak.

Expressed Purpose

When Pakistan went even further than the British colonialism by establishing the so called "one unit system", with the express purpose of undermining and destroying the nationality of the Pakhtuns, the Government and people of Afghanistan once again severely protested. That was in

The Last Stage

The last stage happened last year. The military Government of Ayoub Khan went even further in its atrocious activities than the British colonialists and the one Unit System of the Muslim League, by mercilessly carrying out its idea of dominating the free tribes of Pakhtunistan with the use of force. The Nation of Pakhtunistan protested against this act of tyranny through armed uprising. The Government and people of Afghanistan continued their moral support even at this stage. With a view to deceive world opinion Pakistan blamed Afghanistan and unilaterally closed the Afghan consulates and trade agencies with a view to create difficulties for Afghanistan by imposing this economic blockade. But having had the bitter experience of 1955 Afghanistan opened new transit routes for itself and in spite of all

It added that in seven and-a-half years of war "the country has been decimated" and 2,000,000 peasants uprooted and put into refugee centres. It said that Algeria will have a great need for capital.

Referring to Ben Khedda, the Magazine found his modesty "something of a surprise". It describes him as a man "ascetic in habits."



EXTERNAL SERVICES

TUESDAY

First English Programme:
3-30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time—11 GMT on 31 and 41 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave. News 3-30 to 3-37; Music 3-37 to 3-40; Commentary 3-40 to 3-43; Music 3-43-3-46; article on "Pakhtunistan" 3-46-3-50; Music 3-50-4-00.

Urdu Programme:
6:00 to 6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 68 and 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in Medium Wave. Second English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on the same frequencies as the Urdu Programme.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Men who made history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10-00 to 10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30 p.m. to 11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00 to 11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Music, commentary and articles in the Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programmes could be heard at the same intervals as on the second English Programme at 8-30 p.m.



AFGHAN AIRLINE

WEDNESDAY

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.

Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8 Arr. 10-10.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8 Arr. 10-10.

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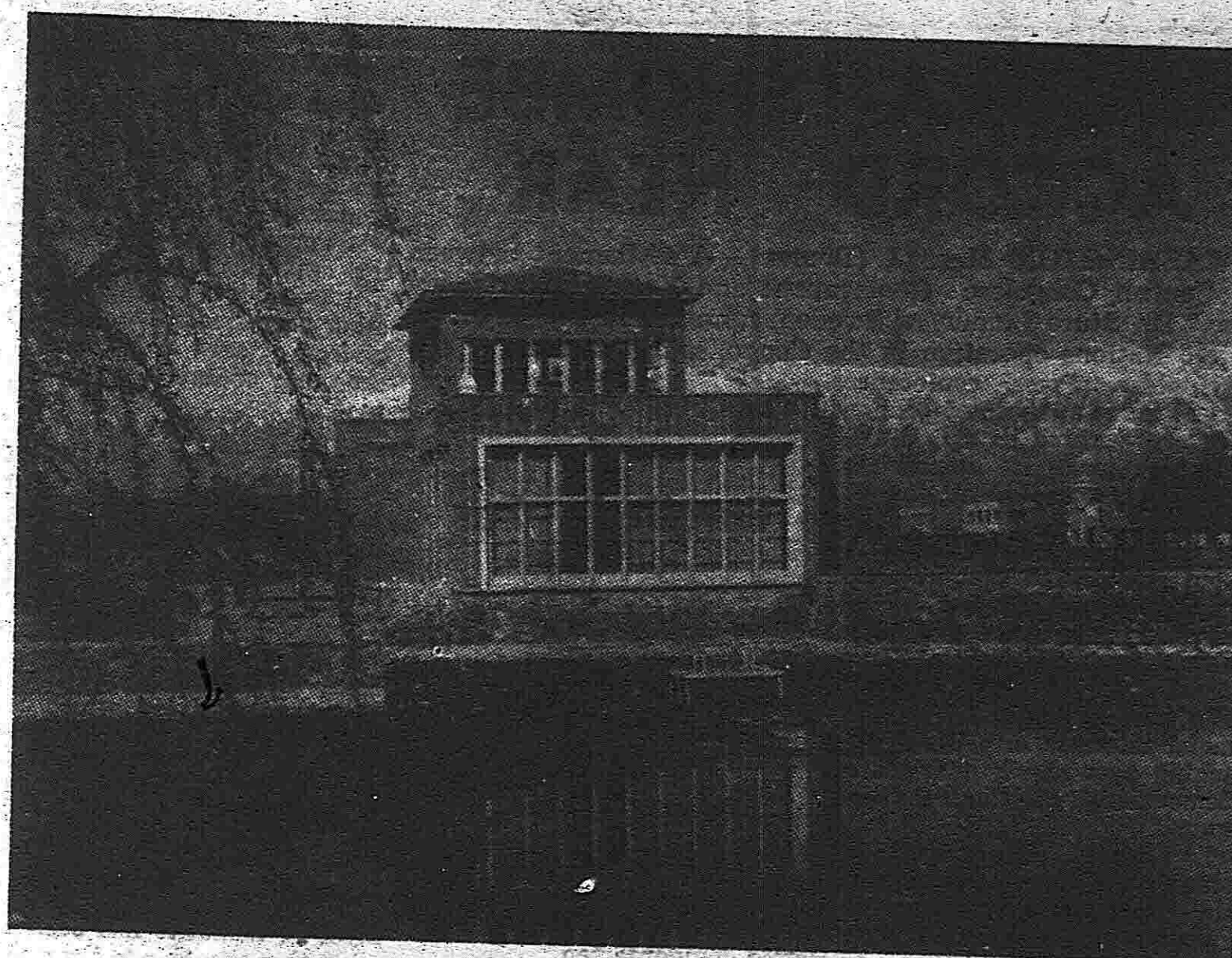
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The Bericote Cafe built less than four years ago on the River Kabul. The Bericote Cafe looks specially attractive at nights. Some of the less informal Weddings take place here. a large residential area in the Afghan Capital. The artificial lake surrounding the Cafe is sure to attract a number of picnickers.

IRON DEPOSITS FOUND AT HAJIGAK

In the first week of October, it was announced that a huge iron deposit was discovered by a French Professor at a distance of 140 Kilometres from Kabul.

The deposit are estimated to be hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore. A brief information about the locality will be of interest to our readers and present-est hereunder.

The Hajigak Pass is situated at a distance of 140 Kilometres from Kabul and 50 Kilometres from Bamian. It is connected to Bamian by a valley called "Darrai Ahangaran" which means the "Valley of Blacksmiths".

This implies that people in that area were aware of the deposits, layers by accident, from the ancient times, and the location of the craft is significant, studies to the Mining Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

The Iraq Valley and the Turk of the Ministry of Mines and Industries lead to this pass. Hajigak Pass is surrounded by a number of villages, namely Shiah Sang, Kharzar and Dewal in South, and Kalu and Gunbad in the North.

This region lies at the foot of Kohi Baba and in some parts, it is about 3,000 metres above the sea level.

Due to its enormous height, like many other parts of Hazarajat, it has lots of snow in winter.

The First Suggestion
It is known among the people of this region that at the time of H. M. Amir Habeebullah Khan, one of the former kings of Afghanistan, people used to carry iron ore from this area and used it at other places.

Mr. Hyden in his reports based on his studies of December 1, 1957, which was presented to the Ministry of Mines and Industries, writes that small hills of gramu-lated crystalline hematite exist in the South and South East of Rabat Kala. The quantity is considerable but negligible in comparison with the deposits near the North Eastern Mountain of Kalu and the North of Hajigak Pass.

The upper portion of this mountain situated at about 1,500 ft. above the valley of Darrai Kalu, is composed of a huge mass of hematite which covers the tops of the mountain and extends towards the East.

The quantity of the deposit is quite large and the quality seems to be good.

The Geologist proposed to the Ministry of Mines and Industries, about the advisability of establishing a foundry in Afghanistan.

logist, Engineer S. Hashim Mirzad, Director General of Technical Affairs in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and Professor De la Paron of France to make a closer study of the region and to estimate the size of the deposit. The Mission left for Hajigak later the same month.

Geological Survey of the Mine
The greater portion of Hajigak region is formed of stones consisting of various layers of red quartz with completely black surface, which indicate the presence of iron in these stones.

In some places there exist other layers consisting of black limestone. All these layers lie in the general direction of East-West with an inclination towards the South.

These layers and the adjacent stones are broken up in some places due to of landslides.

The layer of the minerals has the shape of a huge lens, composed of crystalline hematite, which can be seen stretching to a length of 150 kilometres on the surface of the earth covering the upper portion of the mountain.

The surface span of the hematite area is 100 to 500 metres and its iron exists in each metre space. This mineral layer is cut in some places by valleys and gorges

and as noticed from these cuts, the depth reaches several hundred and even a thousand metres.

By calculating the specific gravity of hematite and the depth of the layer, it is estimated that approximately 2,500,000 tons of iron exists in each metre space. The depth that can yield iron exists in each metre space.

(Contd. on page 4)

NO DELAY WITH TMA

WAIT FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

Unknown Facts About Afghan Dishes

By MRS. DOROTHY SHORT

Having been born with considerable curiosity and having developed a keen sense of observation through my art work, I find the subject of food, especially new or unusual, just as interesting to explore as the hidden history of a country.

In each new city that I visit, one of the first places I enjoy seeing is the bazars of food merchants. Bangkok had me completely baffled, as food in their open field, were so strange in shape and kind that it would take me month to figure them all out.

However, Afghanistan has interesting food, too.

In Shar-i-Naw there is a little Turkish Bakery. Besides breads and rolls, the owner makes delicious smoked tongues. He also makes and sells very good sausages. But, this will be discussed later; we will talk about the tongues only today.

Ask the merchant for one of his biggest smoked tongues. He will go into the room where he keeps the tongues in an ice box (believe me he has one!), and will bring out a thing resembling an old shoe. Take heart, nevertheless, it really is good!

Wash the tongue (zaban in Farsi) and soak it in cold water for about four hours. Then boil it in the water it was soaked until the tip is pliable and soft. When it is cool enough to handle, remove the leathery skin including any tubes. Put it back in the water it was boiled until completely cooled. The sooty film on top of the water may be removed with a paper towel, but it is only the smoke from its preparation.

It's ready now to eat—cold or hot, or baked with cloves and brown sugar, and some of the juice it was boiled in. I am sure you'll find it a wonderful delicious dish. More Afghan dishes will be discussed later.

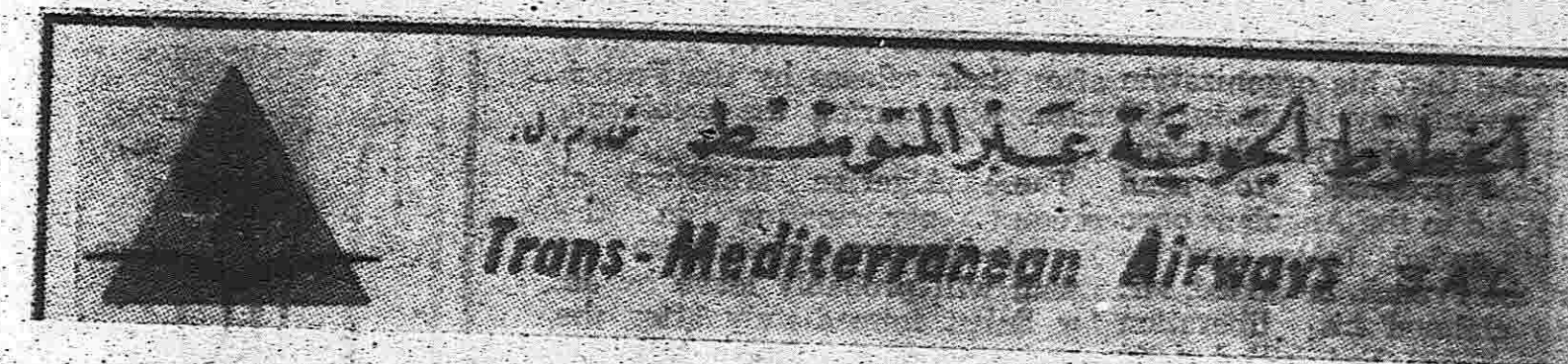
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(Contd. on page 4)



FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS BERLIN

(Contd. from Page 1)
Lord Home.

The West German Foreign Minister, Mr. Gerhard Schroeder surprised the world public with the announcement that he would pay a "courtesy call" on Mr. Gromyko today before returning to Bonn.

A West German spokesman however, rejects as "erroneous" speculations that the meetings' significance would be beyond that of a mere courtesy call.

The Polish Foreign Minister Mr. Rapacki, recommended his plan for an atom-free zone in central Europe as "a good step" towards general and total disarmament.

Shortly after his arrival the author of the "Rapacki Plan" said it was possible that the abolition of nuclear weapons in the Central European zone might later be followed by military thinning-out in general.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

take part in the coming elections. He has suggested a six-month long strike, which if carried out would certainly shatter the economic structure of the Federation. The editor concludes by saying that if there is not a quick change in the attitude of Sir Roy and his followers the situation in Rhodesia will not remain quiet and then the free African nations will have to interfere for the safeguard of independence in that land.

Algerian F.L.N. Training Angolan Nationalists

LEOPOLDVILLE, Mar. 13, (DPA).—The Angolan Nationalist leader, Holden Roberto, said in Leopoldville yesterday. German, American and Spanish citizens had offered to take part in the Angolan liberation struggle.

He added however that the Angolan National Liberation Army had been receiving Angolan volunteers in sufficient numbers to carry on the war against the Portuguese without foreign assistance.

Rabat Plans Big Welcome For Ben Bella

Holden Roberto said he hoped that after the end of the war in Algeria, major elements of the Algerian Liberation Army would join his force.

These fighters were experienced in guerrilla warfare, he said.

According to a Reuter despatch, Mr. Roberto said Algerian FLN fighters were training 45 Angolan nationalists in Tunisia.

He added that his organization hoped eventually to train 150 leaders in Tunisia. The Algerians had also promised to send material aid to the Angolans once they had ended their struggle against the French, he added. Mr. Roberto claimed his liberation army of 25,000 had killed 4,000 Portuguese since the Angolan war of liberation began last year and that his forces controlled the tracts of Northern Angola. The nationalists had lost between four and five thousand men, he added.

He said his organization did not oppose joining forces with the rival nationalist People's Angolan Liberation Movement (M.P.L.A.) but observers thought the possibility of this happening was remote.

TUNIS, Mar. 13 (DPA).—Nearly all members of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution (CNRA) have assembled in Rabat, the capital of Morocco, to welcome the Algerian Deputy Premier, Mohammed Ben Bella and other Algerian Ministers upon their release from French detention.

Ben Bella and his compatriots are expected to arrive in Rabat after their release by the French authorities during the week-end.

Those Algerian Ministers at present participating in the French-Algerian negotiations at Evian will probably leave by air for Rabat immediately after the conclusion of the Evian talks.

The Algerian Premier, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, and the State Minister, Said Mohamedi, the only members of the Algerian Government in exile who still remained in Tunis, will also leave by air for Rabat via Rome and Madrid.

It has apparently not yet been decided whether a CNRA session is to take place in Morocco on the occasion of Ben Bella's return.

ADOULA-TSHOMBE ACCORD NEAR

WASHINGTON, Mar. 13, (Reuter).—A settlement between the Central Congolese Government and Katanga is "fairly close," Dr. Sture Linner, of Sweden, formerly in charge of the United Nations operation in the Congo, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference: "there are too many interests now which are working in that direction which make it impossible for this cessation (of Katanga) to continue for long."

Dr. Linner declined to be specific, but commented that not one outside Government had recognized Katanga's claim to independence from the Central Government.

"The mining interests and the financial interests in general are switching over slowly towards a settlement with the Central Government."

Dr. Linner, who was in Washington to attend a Luncheon of the American Association for the United Nations, said they should be prepared for temporary setbacks and surprises.

He added: "I do feel we are firmly on our way towards a further stabilization in the Congo, both in the economic and political fields."

"We have a Central Government, headed by a man who is, I personally consider, the ablest Congo political leader in Mr. Adoula. I am very much impressed by the maturity and leadership he shows and exercises. I feel confident the more opportunity and time he is given to continue as leader, the better are the chances for real recovery."

166 Children Enrolled For Primary Schools

KABUL, Mar. 13.—The Nazo and Hamid Kindergartens have sent 166 children to the Ministry of Education for enrolment at the primary schools in the capital.

An official of the Kindergarten Department said that out of the total, 90 students come from the Nazo and the remaining from the Hamid Kindergarten.

He added that about 500 children were enrolled at these kindergartens where they were being trained by teachers and experts. The children between ages of 4 to 6 are admitted into these kindergartens and as soon as they are 7, they join regular primary schools.

The Nazo Kindergarten, he said, was established 12 years ago whereas that of Hamid started functioning two years later.

SHOOTING INCIDENTS IN ALGERIA

ALGIERS, Mar. 13, (Reuter).—The bodies of two Moslems were found in Oran yesterday one of them slashed to pieces and the other shot.

A Moslem fired on a military patrol yesterday, wounding a soldier, and was himself seriously wounded by return fire. A passing European was injured by a stray bullet.

After more shooting incidents, the toll in Algiers rose by early afternoon to eight killed and nine injured. Four of the people who died and six of the injured were Europeans.

IRON DEPOSITS

(Contd. from Page 3)

ceeds a hundred metre, which means the 250,000,000 tons of iron can be obtained through simple processes from a narrow depth.

It appears that if the depth of the deposit reaches a thousand metres, and if drilling work and other processes prove the presence of iron at such a depth, then the area may contain about 2.5 billion tons of iron.

How is this Layer Produced

It is noticed that the hematite layers exist between the very ancient layers of pre-Marine which contain ample quantities of quartzites of iron.

Quite possibly, the sands born from these quartzites contained pieces of iron ore which in the course of time have gathered in one suitable place with a probable part played by underground waters in collecting the iron at one point.

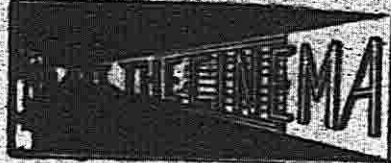
It gives the conclusion that this layer of hematite has been formed in that area due to the presence of iron ore in between some very dense layers of quartzites.

These layers seem to be extending towards the East. Last year, however, a Soviet team of Geologists found an interesting deposit of magnetite in the northern section of "Turkman Valley".

Although the quality and the quantity of this mine is not yet scientifically found out, but still, it reveals from some primary investigations that Geologically the mine resembles the iron deposits in the lake districts of the United States.

Elementary tests show that about 60 per cent of iron exist in these hematite layers. To utilise this deposit, it is planned in the first stage to prepare geological maps, to study the samples systematically and to make a chemically obtain the correct percentage of iron in combination with other minerals.

It is also important to find out the amount of metallurgical impurities which spoils the process of melting the metal.



PARK CINEMA:
At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American



colour film **HEAVEN KNOWS**, MR. ALLISON; Starring: Robert Mitchum and Deborah Kerr.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Czechoslovakian film; **SECOND SPARTAKIAD**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film **PHIR SUBEH HOGI**; Starring: Mala Sinha, Raj Kapoor and Rahman.

ZAINAB THEATRE:
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film



OPERA HOUSE; Starring: Ajeet, Lalita Powar and K. N. Singh.

POHANI THEATRE:
At 4 p.m. Indian film **PASSPORT**; Starring: Madhu Bala and Pradeep Kumar.



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